North West
Water Authority

Dawson House, Great Sankey
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LOCAL

6th October, 1975.

To: Members of the South and West Cumberland Fisheries Advisory Committee (Messrs. W. F. Hobson (Chairman); F. Bunting; A. C. Matthews; S. G. Payne; G. B. Sedgwick; J. C. Wade; G. N. F. Wingate; and the Chairman of the Authority (P. J. Liddell); the Vice Chairman of the Authority (T. Hourigan); and the Chairman of the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee (J. R. S. Watson)(ex officio)).

Dear Sir,

A meeting of the SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE will be held at 2.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 13TH OCTOBER, 1975, at the offices of the SOUTH CUMBRIA WATER SUPPLY UNIT, THE HOLLINS, HENSINGHAM, WHITEHAVEN, for consideration of the following business.

Yours faithfully,

R. E. WOODWARD,

Director of Administration.

A G E N D A

1. Election of Chairman.
2. Apologies for absence.
3. Minutes of the last meeting (previously circulated).
4. The Impact upon Fisheries of Work on the new A66 Penrith to Workington Road.
5. The Development of Brown Trout Fishing in the Area.
6. The Development of the River Ehen as a Fishery.
7. Report by the Areas Fisheries Officer on Fisheries Activities.
8. Mortality at Holmwrangle Hatchery.
9. Land Drainage Representation on Local Fisheries Advisory Committees.

10. Fishery Byelaws - Proposed New Code.

11. Fishing Licence Duties.

12. Any Other Business.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

THE IMPACT UPON FISHERIES OF WORK ON THE NEW A.66 PENRITH TO WORKINGTON ROAD

1. The construction of this new road has created problems on the Rivers Cocker and Derwent during the summer adversely affecting fishing on a number of occasions. The main sources of trouble have been work on bridge sites, excavations prior to the placing of bank-protection gabion structures at points where the road runs close to the River Derwent, and movement of heavy vehicles in, or across, that river.

2. As a result of complaints from riparian owners and others, a meeting was held on 30th July, 1975 at Cockermouth, which was attended by the Regional Fisheries Officer and the Principal Fisheries Assistant, Carlisle (in the absence of the Area Fisheries Officer), a representative of the Contractors engaged on construction of the road, the Project Engineer of Cumbria County Council and two members of his staff, and the Manager of Egremont Estates' Castle Fisheries.

3. The Manager of Castle Fisheries reported on the disturbance to angling which had occurred in recent weeks as a result of discolouration of the river by discharges and run-off from the road works. The Project Engineer said that, as a result of complaints received, he had instituted a system of recording morning and afternoon observations of the state of the river which, he hoped, would provide a factual check of the conditions prevailing, in the event of further complaints from anglers.

4. In addition, where muddy water had to be pumped out of excavations and into the river, a gravel filter basket had been developed which was attached to the suction hose of the pump. Initial trials with this had proved effective in substantially reducing the silt load in the discharge. Any silt residue in the excavations would be excavated separately. Problems arising from excavations were likely to be greatest at Broughton Cross and Melgramfitz, where gabion structures to protect the river bank were being built.

5. It was pointed out by the Authority representatives that prevention of silting was as important during the autumn/winter spawning season as during the fishing season.

6. It was accepted that where severe dislocation of angling had occurred, claims might have to be submitted to the Contractors and it was agreed that the Contractors were making all reasonable efforts to minimise the effect of the road works upon the river.

7. Following a further complaint by the Manager of Castle Fisheries, the River Derwent was sampled by Water Quality Department staff on 12th September at Broughton Cross (upstream of the road works) and at Ribton Hall and Workington (downstream of the works). No significant discolouration could be detected, but at the time the river was rising to spate conditions, following

two days of heavy rain. At the time, work was in progress on construction of a bund in the river to provide dry working conditions for the placement of gabions.

8. Water Quality staff were instructed to visit the site daily until further notice and to liaise with the County Council's Project Engineer and the Contractors in order to monitor the daily log of river conditions. Close supervision of work which could affect the river was to be maintained, and the Contractors were informed that the Authority reserved the right to take any action which was considered necessary to prevent pollution. The Contractors confirmed that every possible precaution would be taken to minimise the risk of pollution.

9. Since 12th September no further adverse reports or complaints have been received from Water Quality staff or from riparian owners.

Item No. 5

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BROWN TROUT FISHING IN THE AREA

1. Before serious consideration can be given to any question of development, up-to-date information must be compiled on the present state of the fisheries. This has already commenced, and some survey work has been carried out.

2. It is likely that the requirements of individual rivers will differ, and until the full picture of present conditions is available, it is considered inadvisable to attempt to deal with individual waters in isolation.

3. The Area Fisheries Officer will comment further on this matter at the meeting.

Item No. 6

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RIVER EHEN AS A FISHERY

1. At the meeting held on 2nd September, 1974, the Committee discussed the problem of weed growth and the shallowness of the lower part of the River Ehen downstream of Braystones. It was considered that the carrying out of some dredging work on this length would be beneficial.

2. A survey has been completed by engineering staff on the basis that work on this length of river might be required for land drainage purposes. In the event, however, this has not proved the case and any work carried out will have to be financed from fisheries funds. If the necessary funds can be made available it is possible that the work might be carried out in early Spring, 1976, when migratory fish are not entering the river.

3. A biological survey has recently been completed on the river, and a report on the findings is at present awaited from the Biological Section.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

Item No. 7

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

REPORT BY THE AREA FISHERIES OFFICER ON FISHERIES ACTIVITIES

1. FISHING

Migratory Fish

During April a few small runs of salmon moved into the Derwent but only two fish were reported taken. During May small runs of salmon and some large sea trout moved into the main river and by the end of the month were well up river and into the Cocker. June saw large numbers of sea trout move into the Derwent and push upstream, together with some goodish runs of salmon, although catches of salmon were poor, only three being reported from the Derwent. June saw some sea trout move into the Ellen.

During July the runs of salmon increased with vast shoals appearing off the mouth of the Derwent by the end of the month. Some of the salmon and grilse did manage to run up river and some pushed into the Cocker on the lift of water towards the end of the month. Sea trout were also running throughout July and some moved into the Marron and Cocker. Similarly the Ellen enjoyed good runs of sea trout. Salmon, however, were very scarce. Odd salmon moved into the Greta on the July flood. Seventy salmon were reported taken from the Derwent and fourteen from the Cocker during July.

In August more good runs of salmon and sea trout moved, or attempted to move, into the Derwent but with the prevailing low water conditions only the sea trout managed to get very far. Most of the salmon were trapped in the lower Derwent with odd fish in the Cocker and Ellen. By the end of the month the mouth and the lower reaches of the Derwent were packed with fish. Elsewhere salmon were scarce. Thirty-one salmon were reported taken from the Derwent and three from the Cocker.

With large numbers of fish concentrated in the lower Derwent and with the high water temperatures, furunculosis broke out in July and continued throughout August although with temperatures falling towards the end of the month the situation improved.

In the south western part of the area the first migratory fish were seen in the Irt at the beginning of May. Good runs of sea trout were seen in the Irt from the middle of July onwards followed by the occasional run of salmon. Very few sea trout have been seen on the Esk since late July and although salmon are plentiful in the tidal reaches, few if any have moved further upstream. Not until the first week of August were any runs of fish seen in the Annas when several sea trout were observed. The Ehen holds numerous sea trout and salmon but these are pooled due to low water. The Calder has a few salmon and sea trout which moved into the river in mid-August. The Irt holds a good stock of migratory fish but again these have congregated in the main pools.

Throughout the south western part of the area angling has been very severely restricted by the low water and few fishermen have in fact been seen on the rivers.

Brown Trout

Some nice brown trout were taken from Derwentwater, Bassenthwaite and Crummock Water during May, June and July. A trout of 7 lbs was taken from Bassenthwaite and one of 6 lbs from Loweswater.

Good catches of brown trout were taken from Ennerdale and Wastwater Lakes and also from Devoke Water, numerous fish from ¾ lb to 3 lb being landed. Few anglers have fished the rivers.

Coarse Fish

There has been little coarse fishing in the area; Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite have been fished by visitors on holiday but catches have generally been poor.

2. HOLMWRANGLE HATCHERY AND STOCKING 1974/75

The incubation of ova and the subsequent development of alevins at the Hatchery this year proceeded without problems.

During the whole of the incubation period water from the borehole was used. The wet weather during the period October, 1974 - February, 1975 resulted in Hurley Beck being very discoloured for virtually the whole of this period.

Without the availability of the borehole water there would certainly have been very high mortalities amongst the ova. This winter conclusively demonstrated the benefits of having clean silt-free water during the incubation and early alevin stages.

During the feeding of the fry transferred to the fibre glass tanks, apart from an infection occurring amongst the salmon fry obtained from Rosscairn Fisheries which had been started on a feeding experiment, no problems were encountered and mortalities were within acceptable limits. It is estimated that the survival rate from ova to planting out was approximately 75%.

The results of the salmon feeding experiment carried out last year enabled the salmon fry to be successfully fed on Ewos Salmon Starter Food, with very little mortality. Liver was not used at the Hatchery this year.

The bulk of the stocking with fry was undertaken in the period mid June - mid July. It was very noticeable that larger fry were produced from this late planting and it is hoped that a better survival rate will result.

The growth of brown trout fry overwintered at the Hatchery continues to be most satisfactory and the average size of these fish is now 6" - 7".

The growth of the sea trout fry continues to be little short of astonishing. These fish "smoltified" at the beginning of the year and since then have grown quickly. Most of these fish are now approaching 8" - 9" in length and many are nearly 12" long. Since "smoltification" these fish have in general reverted to a more normal trout colouration but still show a silvery undertone which make them distinguisahable from brown trout.

The growth of the salmon fry kept from last year is somewhat disappointing. Mortalities amongst these fish due to fighting, resulting in the loss of one or both eyes, was at one time troublesome. This was largely overcome by transferring the fish to two of the small concrete tanks, thereby giving the fish more space.

The brown trout fry and the sea trout fry from this year's hatch are growing well, as are the salmon fry retained to develop as smolts.

The only real cause for concern at the Hatchery was the outbreak of

disease amongst the salmon fry on the feeding experiment.

This experiment was started on 21st May, 1975. For the experiment, 72,000 salmon fry obtained from the incubation of ova from Rosscairn Fisheries were divided equally between four fibre-glass tanks. The depth and flow of water in these tanks were as follows:-

(i) 10 cm deep flow 15 l/min; (ii) 10 cm deep flow 10 l/min;
(iii) 20 cm deep flow 20 l/min; (iv) 20 cm deep flow 10 l/min.

The object of the experiment was to investigate further the suggested depth/flow relationship to feeding thought to exist as a result of the feeding experiment last year.

From the outset of the experiment mortalities of fry in these four tanks gave concern and despite treatment with malachite green and salt to combat some fungus growth on the fins, mortalities steadily rose and finally exploded, with some 1,000 - 1,500 fry dying each day. At this stage treatment with Terramycin was started and mortalities dropped quickly. Since an increase in mortalities amongst fry in other tanks of salmon fry was observed at the same time, treatment with Terramycin was given to all the fry in the Hatchery.

Due to heavy losses in the four experimental tanks the experiment was abandoned on 17th June, 1975.

The results obtained indicate that salmon fry under these conditions can increase their body weight in four weeks from 92 mg to 200 mg. Owing to the mortalities no statistical analysis of the results has been undertaken into the growth of fry in each of the four tanks.

Apart from some fungus growth on the fins, examination of the fry did not reveal any signs of disease. There was some slight involvement of the gill filaments at the height of the mortalities but this was minimal and should not have given rise to the high mortalities that were encountered. It is thought that deaths were due to an undetermined bacterial infection since treatment with Terramycin contained the outbreak. One possible source of the infection is thought to have been old food used for feeding, although the possibility of some nutritional disorder resulting from the food cannot be ruled out.

The following is a breakdown of the survival of fry and source of ova at the Hatchery this year together with details of stocking carried out from Holmwrangle.

	Original Stock	Estimated Surviving
Sea Trout		
(a) Border Esk System	156,000	115,000
(b) Northumbria W.A.	150,000	110,000
Salmon		
(a) River Eden System	350,000	300,000
(b) Wye R.A.	200,000	150,000
(c) Thurso Fisheries	50,000	40,000

		Original Stock	Estimated Surviving	
(d) Kincardine Fisheries		200,000	175,000	
(e) Rosscairn Fisheries		100,000	15,000	
Brown Trout		150,000	130,000	
Stocking				
Border Esk System				
Border Esk	Carewoodrigg	20,000	S.T.	(a)
	Rae Burn	20,000	S.T.	(a)
	Byre Burn	20,000	S.	(c)
River Liddel	Muir Burn	25,000	S.T.	(a)
	Riccarton Burn	25,000	S.T.	(a)
	Archer Burn	10,000	S.	(c)
	Black Burn	10,000	S.	(c)
White Lyne	Crook Burn	12,500	S.T.	(a)
	Bothrigg Burn	7,500	S.	(e)
Black Lyne	Langley Burn	12,500	S.T.	(a)
	Bailey Water	7,500	S.	(e)
River Eden System				
River Eden	Augill Beck	40,000	S.	(a)
	Hayber Ghyll	40,000	S.	(a)
	Helton Beck	45,000	S.	(a)
	Murton Beck	45,000	S.	(a)
	High Cup Ghyll	(25,000	S.	(a)
		(16,000	S.	(d)
	Loo Gill	(20,000	S.	(a)
		(30,000	S.	(d)
	Raven Beck	70,000	S.	(a)
	Melmerby Beck	50,000	S.	(d)
River Irthing	Birch Grag Beck	57,000	S.	(d)
River Gelt	Carrock Beck	22,000	S.	(d)
River Derwent System				
River Derwent	Scale Gill	10,000	S.T.	(b)
	Coal Beck	20,000	S.	(b)
River Cocker	Catgill	10,000	S.T.	(b)
	Aiken Beck	20,000	S.	(b)
River Marron	Mear Gill	20,000	S.	(b)
	Upper Reaches	10,000	S.T.	(b)
River Ellen System				
River Ellen	Bothel Beck	10,000	S.T.	(b)
	Ruthwaite Beck	15,000	S.	(b)

South West Area

River Ehen	Croasdale Beck	15,000	S.	(b)
	Hollens Beck	10,000	S.T.	(b)
River Calder	Scar Green Beck	15,000	S.	(b)
	Prior Scale Beck	10,000	S.T.	(b)
River Irt	Kidd Beck	10,000	S.T.	(b)
	Scaulderskew Beck	15,000	S.	(b)
River Esk	Green How Beck	10,000	S.T.	(b)
	Green How Beck	15,000	S.	(b)
River Annas	Fold Gate Beck	7,500	S.T.	(b)
	Fold Gate Beck	7,500	S.	(b)
River Mite	Great Bank Beck	7,500	S.T.	(b)
	Great Bank Beck	7,500	S.	(b)

Kept at Holmwrangle for Feeding

Salmon (River Eden System)	15,000
Sea Trout (Northumberland)	15,000
Brown Trout	130,000

3. POACHING

With the low water conditions during the summer and the fact that migratory fish have been concentrated in small areas, poaching has been a great problem throughout the whole of the area this year.

The bailiffs have been working exceptionally long hours, often at night, under very arduous conditions in an endeavour to contain the poaching and this they have done most successfully and are to be complimented on their work. Some twenty nets have been confiscated so far this year and in nearly every case the persons operating these nets have been apprehended.

4. BIOLOGICAL WORK

(1) In May a biological survey was undertaken on Meadley Reservoir to advise the Wath Brow and Ennerdale Anglers Associations on possible development of this trout fishery. In June a similar survey was conducted on Longlands Pond near Cleator to advise Cumbria County Council Planning Department on the angling potential of the water. Full reports on both surveys have been produced.

(2) In the warm low water conditions of early July salmon deaths from suspected furunculosis were reported from the Lower Derwent; examination of fish specimens brought to the laboratory showed possible symptoms and subsequent bacteriological tests gave positive presumptive evidence for Aeromonas salmonicida, the causative organism of furunculosis.

(3) A pollution occurred in the Ellen at NY 148408 on 21st May due to contamination of a surface water discharge with a degreasing agent. The pollution caused not only a fish mortality (55 dead brown trout and 1 dead salmon parr from below the discharge to Rosegill) but had a spectacular effect on the invertebrate bottom fauna. Great heaps of dead and partially narcotised leeches were deposited in

the slack water, having been swept from the substrate in the worst affected areas. Biological investigation showed all invertebrate groups over seven miles of river to have been affected to some extent but the most marked mortality was of leeches, crustaceans and molluscs..

5. RIVER MARRON - BRANTHWAITE WEIR

This weir, which was formerly equipped with a diagonal wooden baulk which served as a fish pass and had been approved as such by the Ministry, had been in very bad condition for a number of years and eventually breached near the right bank of the river. The owner subsequently re-built the weir in connection with a fish farming project, and discussions about replacement of the fish pass took place both with the owner and the Ministry. It was agreed that the owner should provide, at his own expense, a pass not less effective than that which previously existed.

6. RIVER CALDER

The channel of the River Calder where it passes between Calder Hall Power Station and Windscale Works is being re-aligned by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. to protect their property. Extensive use is being made of stone-filled gabions. Formerly the channel was unstable and sever bed and channel erosion was taking place. As the new stabilised channel is of uniform gradient and is much straighter and wider than the former, it is anticipated that ascending migratory fish might experience difficulty in traversing this stretch. Provision was therefore made for the creation of holding pools at several points and for the placing of large boulders in the channel to provide fish lies.

7. RIVER DERWENT, COCKERMOUTH

The excavation of large quantities of accumulated gravel from the channel between the two bridges adjacent to the memorial ground has recently been completed. This work is necessary at intervals of about five years to enable the channel to accommodate combined flood flows of the Rivers Derwent and Cocker. Close liaison was maintained between the Land Drainage and Fisheries Departments as well as with the local council and the local anglers and site meetings were arranged with interested parties. After completion of the works large boulders were placed in selected parts of the river to create pools, broken water and fish lies. Because of this close liaison this stretch of river is now in better condition from the point of view of both fisheries and angling.

Item No. 8

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

MORTALITY AT HOLMWRANGLE HATCHERY

1. On 13th August, 1975, the Bailiff on duty arrived at the hatchery at approximately 9.00 a.m. to find that a heavy mortality had occurred involving an estimated 130,000 fingerling brown trout in the 2-metre fibreglass rearing tanks. The Bailiff informed the Area Fisheries Officer who proceeded immediately to the hatchery.

2. There had been a violent thunderstorm, accompanied by torrential rain, during the preceding night. However, very little water was flowing from Hurley Beck into the header tank which was virtually empty. The screen on the pipe was found to be choked with leaves and removal of these restored the water supply from the beck.

3. To meet just such an emergency a water-level-controlled switch had been installed in the header tank so that if the supply from the beck should fail, the submersible pump in the borehole would automatically cut in and maintain the supply. The pump, however, was not operating and this fact, combined with cessation of the supply from the beck, had resulted in there being no flow of water through the tanks with the consequent heavy mortality to the fingerling brown trout.

4. An attempt to restart the pump was unsuccessful, despite there being power available on the hatchery circuits, and examination showed that the fault lay in a relay switch associated with the automatic switching-on device. When this relay had been replaced, the pump operated normally.

It was impossible to determine whether this relay had failed while the pump was operating, or whether it had sustained damage as a result of the thunderstorm. The pump had been operating normally on the previous day. During the night, however, there had been a general power failure in the Armathwaite/Holmwrange area.

5. The provision of a standby diesel generator and an additional submersible pump on the pilot borehole has not yet been effected.

The original quotation for the equipment, which had been obtained prior to the formation of the Rivers Division, did not satisfy the requirements of the Financial Regulations and further quotations had to be sought. These quotations are now being assessed and it should be possible to place a firm order in the very near future.

6. When the equipment becomes available, it is intended to modify the existing automatic switch system so as to enable water to be supplied from both sources either to the hatchery building or to the rearing tanks. With the additional pump and diesel generator, this should provide as much of a safety margin as can reasonably be required.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13TH OCTOBER, 1975

LAND DRAINAGE REPRESENTATION ON LOCAL FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEES

This report is purely for information and to provide members with an up-to-date picture of developments in this matter.

1. The Constitution of the Local Land Drainage Advisory Committees provides for one member to represent fisheries interests on each of the Lancashire and Mersey & Weaver Committees, and two members for those interests on the Cumberland Committee.

The members representing fisheries interests on the Local Land Drainage Advisory Committees until the 1976 Annual Meeting of the Regional Land Drainage Committee are:-

Cumberland Land Drainage Advisory Committee - E. P. Ecroyd
W. F. Hobson

Lancashire Land Drainage Advisory Committee - J. H. Fell

Mersey & Weaver Land Drainage Advisory Committee - P. W. Jennings

2. During 1974-75 members of the Cumberland and Lancashire Land Drainage Advisory Committees expressed the view that this representation was proving extremely useful and that a reciprocal arrangement for the representation of land drainage interests on the five Local Fisheries Advisory Committees could prove equally advantageous.

3. At the invitation of the Regional Land Drainage Committee the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee on 6th January, 1975, recommended that the proposal be approved in principle but any action be deferred pending consideration of the Authority's Committee structure for 1975-76.

4. At their meeting held on 21st July, 1975, the Regional Fisheries Advisory Committee resolved that the Regional Land Drainage Committee be invited to nominate one member to represent land drainage interests on each of the five Local Fisheries Advisory Committees.

5. At their meeting held on 11th September, 1975, the Regional Land Drainage Committee resolved that nominations be sought as follows:-

Land Drainage Advisory Committee to make Nomination(s)	Fisheries Advisory Committee on which Nominee will serve
Cumberland	South & West Cumberland Eden & District
Lancashire	Lune, Wyre & Furness South Lancashire
Mersey & Weaver	Mersey & Weaver

6. The Local Land Drainage Advisory Committees next meet in November of this year and their nominees will be invited to attend the January meetings of the Local Fisheries Advisory Committees.

Item No. 10

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

FISHERY BYELAWS - PROPOSED NEW CODE

1. At the last meeting of the Committee held on 28th April, 1975, and at the invitation of the Regional Committee, consideration was given to the proposed new code of fishery byelaws prepared by a working party of officers.

2. Observations were submitted to the Regional Committee for the amendment of the following proposals:-

2. Annual Close Season for Salmon (Rod and Line)

3. Annual Close Season for Migratory Trout (Rod and Line)

6. Weekly Close Time for Salmon and Trout (Other than Rod and Line)

13. Removal of Fish

14. Baiting

18. Prohibition of Use of Gaff, Hand Lines, or other Means or Modes of Fishing

19. Worm Fishing

20. Size of Hooks and Weight of Lures

21. Return of Foul Hooked Fish.

3. At the meeting of the Regional Committee held on 21st July, 1975, the final draft, incorporating all the amendments proposed by this Committee, was approved for submission to the Water Management Committee, to whom the Authority had delegated their powers for this purpose.

4. The Water Management Committee on 28th July, 1975, approved the proposals subject to:-

(1) Any drafting amendments suggested by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(2) Provision being made for the ancient netting rights on the River Eden at Carlisle.

The Director of Administration was authorised to advertise the proposals as required by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1972, and submit them to the Minister for confirmation.

5. Difficulty is being experienced at the present time in establishing the boundaries of the ancient netting rights on the River Eden but as soon as these are established, appropriate provision will be made in the byelaws and the proposals advertised. A further progress report will be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SOUTH AND WEST CUMBERLAND
FISHERIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

13th OCTOBER, 1975

FISHING LICENCE DUTIES

1. The Committee were asked for their comments on the proposed new structure and scale of licence duties at the meeting held on 13th January, 1975, and the following observations were submitted to the Regional Committee:-

(1) That the Rod and Line Part Season Licences for Salmon and Migratory Trout entitle the holder to fish for brown trout, freshwater fish and eels during the whole of their respective seasons.

(2) That concern had been expressed by a section of the angling public on the combining of the Migratory Trout Licences with the Salmon Licences.

(3) That the licensing provisions for all classes of fish apply to all waters in the region and the Lancashire River Board (Freshwater Fisheries) Order, 1952, be rescinded.

2. The Regional Committee at the meeting held on 24th February, 1975, made the following recommendations on these observations:-

(1) That the proposal at 1(1) above be approved and incorporated in the new structure, and

(2) that application be made to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (a) for the Lancashire River Board (Freshwater Fisheries) Order, 1952, to be revoked and (b) for the exemption, under Section 6(2) for Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1972, from the licensing system in respect of freshwater fishing in canals and enclosed waters throughout the region.

Whilst the Regional Committee recognised the radical change in the structure and scale resulting from the "bracketing" of migratory trout with salmon it was felt that it was justified having regard to the extensive efforts expended by the Authority on this species.

3. At their meeting held on 10th March, 1975, the Policy and Resources Committee were invited to recommend the Authority to approve the new structure and scale of licence duties as finalised by the Regional Committee, but the proposals were referred back for further consideration.

4. Although all the proposals were referred back the Policy and Resources Committee were specifically concerned with the recommendation contained in Para 2(2) above.

Representations had also been received regarding the desirability of introducing a freshwater fishing licence for the Mersey and Weaver area at a reduced duty in view of the condition of the fisheries in that area.

5. At their meeting held on 12th May, 1975, the Regional Committee amended the proposals as follows:-

(1) That freshwater fish licensing provisions apply to all waters save enclosed ponds or lakes not connected or communicating with any river and not exceeding 1 hectare (2.47 acres) in surface area.

(2) The introduction of a Part Area Licence for Freshwater Fish and Eels in the area of the former Mersey and Weaver Authority (not required by the holder of the regional licence) at a duty of 50p, with the same proportion of reduction for Juniors and Old Age Pensioners as apply to the Regional Licences, subject to this Part Area Licence lapsing after a period of three years from its introduction.

(3) That in the event of a review of licences before the end of the three year period, the Part Area Licence be reviewed according to the circumstances prevailing at the time.

6. The proposals as amended were endorsed by the Policy and Resources Committee and approved and adopted by the Authority at the Annual Meeting held on 23rd June, 1975.

7. The intentions of the Authority were given wide publicity in the press during the first week of August and application has been made to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for confirmation of the proposals, a copy of which is attached hereto as an Appendix.

APPENDIX

NORTH WEST WATER AUTHORITY

SALMON AND FRESHWATER FISHERIES ACT, 1972

FISHING LICENCE DUTIES

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the North West Water Authority to apply to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food one month from this date for approval to the following new schedule of net, fixed engine and rod licence duties, which if approved will replace the existing duties applying within the area.

ROD AND LINE (WHOLE AREA)

Salmon and Migratory Trout

	£
Season	12.00
* Part Season to 31st May	6.00
* Part Season from 1st June	7.00
Season Junior (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over)	5.00
* Part Season Junior to 31st May (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over) ..	2.50
* Part Season Junior from 1st June (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over) ..	3.00
7 Days	2.00

A licence marked * will entitle the holder to fish for eels, and for non-migratory trout (brown, rainbow and char) and freshwater fish for the whole of the respective seasons.

Non-Migratory Trout (Brown, Rainbow and Char)

Season	2.00
Season Junior (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over)	1.00
7 Days	0.50

Freshwater Fish and Eels

Season	1.00
Season Junior (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over)	0.50
7 Days	0.25

ROD AND LINE (AREA WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FORMER MERSEY AND WEAVER RIVER AUTHORITY FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING THREE YEARS)

Freshwater Fish and Eels

	£
Season	0.50
Season Junior (14-16 years inclusive and man aged 65 or over and woman aged 60 or over)	0.25

NOTE: (i) Children aged 13 years and under will not be required to pay a duty for a Rod and Line Licence for any of the foregoing categories;

(ii) The Authority is seeking permission to exempt from the system of licensing, fishing for freshwater fish and eels with rod and line in any pond or other water within the region having a surface area of not more than one hectare (2.47 acres) and not connecting or communicating with any river.

NETS AND FIXED ENGINES (AREA WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FORMER CUMBERLAND RIVER AUTHORITY)

	£
Whole Area Drift, Hang or Whammel Net (Not exceeding when wet 275 metres in length)	60.00
River Eden Draw, Draft or Seine Net (Not exceeding when wet 275 metres in length)	300.00
River Esk (Border) Draw, Draft or Seine Net (Not exceeding when wet 275 metres in length)	50.00
Whole Area Heave or Haaf Net	13.00
River Eden Coop	90.00
River Derwent Coop	200.00
South West Cumberland Garth	100.00

NETS (AREA WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FORMER LANCASHIRE RIVER AUTHORITY

	£
River Ribble Drift, Hang or Whammel Net (Not exceeding when wet 140 metres in length)	40.00
River Lune Drift, Hang or Whammel Net (Not exceeding when wet 300 metres in length)	80.00
River Lune Draw, Draft or Seine Net (Not exceeding when wet 185 metres in length)	70.00
River Duddon Draw, Draft or Seine Net (Not exceeding when wet 185 metres in length)	55.00
River Lune Heave or Haaf Net	30.00
River Kent Lave Net	30.00
River Leven Lave Net	25.00

Objections to the above proposals may be made in writing to the Secretary of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, SW1P 2AE, during the month immediately following the publication of this notice.

R. E. WOODWARD,
Director of Administration.

1st August, 1975.

Dawson House,
Great Sankey,
Warrington.